BY J. J. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$2 00	Daily Paper, 3 months,	$6 00
" " 2 "	4 00	" " 6 "	10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1864. NO. 91.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$ 1 00	Five days	$ 4 00
Two days	1 50	Ten days	6 00
Three days	2 00	One month	12 00
Four days	2 50	Two months	20 00

Fifty words, or a less number than one, count a square, and additional squares will be charged in the same proportion. Advertisements inserted three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

Payment must be made, or arrangement accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—Baltimore papers of the 20th received. Congress has passed the enrollment bill, fixing the commutation fee of a drafted man at three hundred dollars. Slaves of loyal masters when mustered into the service, are to be free and their masters to be paid a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Lincoln has removed the blockade of the Port of Galveston.

Gold has declined, owing to an apprehension that Congress will authorize a sale of the surplus specie in the Treasury. The last quotation is 157¼.

European advices to the fourth have been received. The war between Denmark and Germany had commenced. Two attacks upon the Danes had been repulsed by them with loss to the Prussian and Austrian forces.

Queen Victoria's speech was delivered before Parliament on the 4th. She says she has endeavored to preserve peace in Europe and will continue her efforts in the interest of peace. She makes no allusion to American affairs. It is asserted that Napoleon will not take an active part on the Danish question. The *Alabama* was fifty miles South of Rangoon on the fifth of January. Cotton slightly lower. Breadstuffs advanced.

From Mississippi--The Enemy falling back.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The enemy's forces along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi River.—Their mounted infantry in North Mississippi are also retiring; being closely pressed by Gen. Forrest and Lee.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 2.—Mosby had a fight with a body of the 15th New York Cavalry, of Kelly's Western Virginia command, at Upperville, Fauquier county, Saturday. The enemy were repulsed. We captured a wounded Lieutenant, four commissioned officers and five privates. The enemy lost two killed. Our loss four or five wounded. All quiet in our front.

Highly Important—Gen. Braxton Bragg, under the Direction of the President, Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederacy.

RICHMOND, Feb. 24.—General Orders No. 23, of the War Department, dated to-day, declares Gen. Braxton Bragg assigned to duty at the seat of government and under the direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

From East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Feb. 24.—A letter to the *Gazette*, from Powell's river, near Cumberland Gap, dated 20th, says several Yankee regiments lately passed through the Gap on sixty days' furlough, declaring they would never return.—Grant refuses any more furloughs. No more re-enlisting in the Yankee army. There are only five regiments at the Gap, closely besieged and suffering for supplies.

The tory Jones, of Claiborne county, was captured near Tazewell, a few days ago.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—One hundred and nineteen shots were fired at the city to-day. No other news of interest.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.—On the 20th the enemy left Meridian for Raymond or Canton. Our cavalry are pursuing.—Forrest has Grierson surrounded. Many prisoners have been taken. The bombardment of Fort Powell continues. No particulars.

GEN. HOOD.—The Columbia *Carolinian* of Sunday says:

Lieut. Gen. Hood arrived in Columbia yesterday, and is a guest at Janney's Hotel. He leaves the city on Monday evening, *en route* for the West, where he will take command of a corps of three divisions.—The commission of Lieut. Gen. Hood dates from the 20th of September, on which the battle of Chickamauga was fought and he lost his limb. In it is announced the fact that his promotion is for distinguished services rendered on that and prior occasions. This is the first and only time, we believe, that a distinction has been made in such a document; but the honor has been handsomely won on many a hard contested field, and will no doubt be as gallantly maintained. The General is in admirable health, though yet on crutches, rides with perfect ease, and is in all respects ready for the field.

FANCY AND FACT.—Yankee girl to her Yankee beau—"When do you expect to get to Richmond?"

Yankee beau—"When the spring time comes, gentle Annie."

Confederate girl to her Confederate beau—"When will you leave Richmond?"

Confederate beau—"When this cruel war is over."

Forty-three Yankee deserters have been sent to this State by the authorities at Richmond to work in the coal mines on Deep River.

The archives of the State government of Mississippi have been removed from Macon and Columbus to Selma, Ala.

$2,000 REWARD.

ON THE 20TH OF JULY LAST THE FOLLOWING bonds were stolen from my safe by the 3d New York Cavalry: Numbers 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, for one thousand dollars each, all dated the 1st of Jan., 1863, and all payable in Raleigh, North Carolina. I will pay two thousand dollars for the recovery of these bonds.

W. W. PARKER,
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Feb 24-10t*

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 14th inst., my negro woman TINEY. She is about 27 years old, some five feet two or three inches high, a dark molatto, with the right breast cut off. I will pay twenty-five dollars for the arrest of said woman so that I may get her again. Any information concerning her will be liberally rewarded. SARAH K. ROSS,
Feb 24-3t* Durham's, N. C.

LOST,

BETWEEN ROLESVILLE AND RALEIGH, ON Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid if left with J. B. HEATHERLY, at the Adjutant General's Office. Feb 23-3t

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DEBATE IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

In looking over the debates of the Yankee Congress for the past two weeks we find some matters which are amusing to the people of the Confederacy:

MR. CARLILE ON "THE STATE OF THE UNION"—VIRGINIA IN THE DEBASEMENT.

Mr. Carlile, (Va.) said that in these unhappy times, when good men were rendered odious and bad men popular, when great men are made little and little men great, he who would serve his country best must be above personal consideration. He paid a glowing tribute to the State of Virginia, and said, that, even in her debasement, she challenged our admiration for the gallantry of her sons on many an honorable field. He did not believe there would be an early cessation of hostilities, nor did he believe that the starvation on which the rebels for three years have subsisted was likely to result in an early death. (Laughter.)

The Union could never be restored by the mere exercise of the coercive powers of the Federal government. We had reached a point where the nature and character of this struggle must be settled definitely. Was this an exercise of the constitutional power of the government to put down a rebellion against its authority, or was it a war of the Northern States against the Southern? If the former, then we draw all our powers from the Constitution. If the latter, it is a war by the States against the Constitution, leaving the States responsible alone to the judgment of the civilized world, for the manner in which the war has been conducted. Mr. Carlile denied that any legislative powers were derived from the laws of war, and quoted the views of John Quincy Adams in support of his opinion.

The whole scope and plan of the powers of the government was to operate on individuals and not on States. We had no power under the Constitution to coerce a State. To say that Congress had the power to legislate and inaugurate war measures would be to say that the men who formed the Constitution were ignorant. Our government itself was the creature of civil war, and was established on the great principle that there would be a government among States of different geographical location and separate domestic institutions for common purposes.

If the power proposed here was exerted it would be a declaration that, after seventy years of trial, the principle contended for in the war of the revolution was a failure, and we were now in 1864 contending for a homogenity of interests.

We had just as much and no more right under the Constitution to say to one of the States that slavery should not be tolerated in its borders as we had to say that the Catholic religion should not be tolerated. We go outside of the Constitution to seek power for legislative action, and here we acknowledge that the experiment of free government is a failure. He denied that the rebels were belligerents unless they became so by the acts of our war authorities.

In our legislative capacity he would never consent to acknowledge them as such. He thought we could secure, and had the undoubted right to secure, the service of slaves without emancipating them. The power of the States had never been doubted to emancipate slaves, but he denied the existence of the power for their emancipation in the States by an act of the Federal government. Such power had never been invoked. He would go as far as the members from the loyal States, whose soil had not been made the scene of war, in exerting every power possible to put down the rebellion, but he could not consent to the exercise of powers clearly not within the scope of Congress and the Federal government under the Constitution.

We should use force against force, and not resort to acts which would repel the love of the honest citizen of the South who had never gone willingly into the rebellion. We should not perpetrate acts like that recently perpetrated by that bad man, Butler, on the James river, where he sent his transports and seized the grain and pork of a widow, and then announced the enterprise as "a great Union victory." The people of the South were our kindred—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—and many of them are now compelled, on account of our present inability to crush the rebel authority, to acknowledge it as a *de facto* government.

He had always maintained that the mere exercise of the coercive powers of the Government never would restore the Union. We should never inaugurate measures which would render death preferable to the Union. We should distinguish between those in arms and those who are willing and anxious for a connection with us. He would not, in his legislative capacity, interfere with slavery in the States, but as a military commander he would use the negro as he would a horse or a wagon abandoned by the enemy. We would be obliged to conquer our own prejudices before we could conquer the South.

A war of conquest was always interminable, and the position of the seceded States rendered the Union as desirable to them as to us. We have for three years resorted to the coercive powers of the Government. Why not change our policy a little, and leave all these irritating subjects to the military departments, where they properly belong.

THE "MAN AND BROTHER" MUST RIDE IN THE CARS.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of a law granting equality of privileges to colored people on the railroads of the District. He called attention to the subject for the reason that an outrage was recently committed in this District upon an officer with the rank of Major of the United States service. This officer had been recently ejected from one of those street cars by the conductor because he was a black man. He thought we had better break up all railroads if we would not have them carried on without such outrages, which did more to injure our cause abroad and at home than a defeat in battle.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) said, if he expressed any opinion he would say the outrage was the other way. Separate cars were provided for the colored people, and this case occurred because the negro declined to ride with persons of his own color, and wished to force himself with white men.

Mr. Grimes did not think there were any cars running now for the accommodation of colored people.

Mr. Hendricks knew differently, for he had entered one, and was glad to get out the best way he could.

Mr. Grimes did not think it a disgrace to ride with these colored people.

Mr. Sumner read the letter to Dr. Augusta, Surgeon of the Seventh Colored Volunteers. He believed it was as great an outrage as it would be to eject the Senator from his seat here.

Without meaning any personal disrespect, Mr. Wilson said he believed the largest quantity of information, in and out of this Senate, was from the New York papers, and his attention was called to this subject from them. This was not the only place where the reform was needed. He had information of an outrage perpetrated on a mail railroad, where two colored men were ejected from an empty car, and forced into a cattle car.

This was a part of the malignant system of slavery, but the country was being rapidly assimilated and civilized.

Mr. Hendricks believed, from the expressions he had heard to-day, that social as well as political equality was to be forced upon the white race. The people would never adopt that sentiment. He was glad that the Senator from Massachusetts had so plainly presented the issue before the country.

Mr. Wilson said he had no desire to force equality on the Senator from Indiana. What he wanted was to let every man assume the station God intended him to attain.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Ind.,) Lane, (Kansas,) Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson—34.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Hendricks, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—12.

CORSE'S BRIGADE AT NEWBERN.

We suppose the following letter to the Richmond *Sentinel* does but simple justice to a gallant brigade and we cheerfully transfer it to our columns:

CAMP CORSE'S BRIGADE,
Near Goldsboro', N. C., Feb. 15, 1864.

Although decidedly averse to newspaper articles calling public attention to the part taken by different troops in any expedition or engagement, I feel it incumbent upon some one in this brigade to reply to an article in the *Enquirer* of the — instant.

The correspondent in speaking of the affair before Newbern, states that Hoke and Clingman did their part well, and intimates that some other command in the expedition failed to do so. Lest the many friends of this brigade, who know that it was in the expedition, may think that this insinuation is directed towards it, I would merely state that while Gen. Hoke drove the enemy's pickets from one trigade and effected a crossing there, this brigade did the same at another (the railroad,) capturing at the same time the camp of the 182d New York regiment, with all its furniture and stores, except one house, which they burned before leaving.

On the next morning, a detachment from this brigade, with a section of Stribling's Fauquier Virginia Battery, captured a block house, with its garrison of nearly 200 men, two steel rifled pieces, twenty-six horses, and about 150 Enfield rifles and ammunition.

Thus it will be seen that all the arms and quartermaster stores, more than one half of the prisoners and nearly all the horses captured, were taken by this brigade, whose presence has been entirely ignored, except in Gen. Pickett's official telegram.

I would have preferred awaiting the report of the Commanding General, but as it may be some time before that is published, I have deemed it not improper or immodest to inform the friends of the brigade that we did not fail to do our part.

The last hours of the late Confederate Congress, which deceased at the Capitol on Thursday, at 12, M., was not the calm and tranquil consciousness of a life well spent, and good deeds done. The body writhed in the throes of expiring debates on Wednesday night, over a bill to repeal the section of the military bill relative to farmers. Members, whose sands of political life were fast running out, delivered themselves of their last speeches, and fell back speechless into seats that were soon to know them no more forever. Others conscious of the approach of their last hours, set their desks in order, and cleared their political house of old bills, loose stationery, &c., each administering upon his own estate.

Charley Hunt, (the "brevet major,") of "Our House," was the gastronomic and spiritual undertaker on the occasion, and served up, in an anti-room, the last supper of doomed members, who solaced their grief in slices of boned turkey and bumpers of Frenoy brandy. The scene was affecting, indeed, and cannot be described in this brief obituary notice. *Requescat in pace.—Examiner.*

DESERTERS.—Some of the U. S. newspapers are candid enough to discredit the ridiculous stories, which others of them assert, of numerous desertions from our army to theirs. The following dispath we take from a New York paper:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Greatly exaggerated reports have been published as to the number of rebel deserters received by the army of the Potomac.

LIVINGSTON IN LIMBO.—The swindler Livingston, who fleeced the brokers of Richmond, several months ago, by his practice upon them of the "confidence game," has been arrested in Boston, under the name of Philander H. Pease, on the charge of having obtained a large amount of wool from a Boston firm by false pretences. He was committed for trial.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

30 SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND North Carolina State Bonds.
Feb 24-3t* W. H. JONES.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 25TH INST., IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, at 12 o'clock, M., we will sell to the highest bidder, $5,000 N. C. sixes and $5,000 N. C. 8 per cent. bonds. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb 23-td Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELling House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNESBERRY,
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 18-tf Corner Hargett and Wilmington sts.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE Delays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICK IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Halifax P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.
Feb 16-5tsaw

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET AT the Court House in Raleigh on Saturday next, the 27th, to more fully consider and arrange the Finances of the County.

By order of the Court.
Feb 23-3t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 2, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 16 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGUE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Burnsville, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake, Aid.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Aid.
Dr Edward Warren, Charlotte, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel P Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Rowan, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas Wake, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M. Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, James J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William F Bynum, 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W J Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert I Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; I. Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Pitton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William S Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of the Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Veech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. J. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. M. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 3:40 p m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 p m, leaves 11:30 night.

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gilmansville, N. C.
Feb 15-3w D. P. FOUST.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 2 miles from depot on the N. C. Railroad, containing 10 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 30 feet, a good kitchen, 3 rooms to each room. Double brick chimneys and other conveniences.

For further particulars apply to MACHAN BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to EDWARD SMITH, Wilmington, N. C. Feb 18-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1864.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply many persons in sections of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months,	$3 00
" " Six Months,	5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

Reaping their Reward.

The fanatics of the North are warring on the South for the avowed purpose of elevating, civilizing and christianizing the negro, while shoddy is running rampant at the North, and demoralization and debauchery are the order of the day. Their invasion is ruinous to the slaves, for the contact robs them of peace and destroys their morals; but while they are thus *elevating* the African their own kith and kin seem to be rapidly descending to the lowest depths of infamy.

A Rochester (N. Y.) paper of a late day says:

"Advertisements for young girls just in their teens, who have disappeared from their homes, are quite common now. There was never before a time in Rochester when the street-walkers were so numerous as at present—and there are many of them of the younger class, little more than children. The liberal expenditure of bounty money has something to do with this state of things, no doubt, here and elsewhere. If the war continues much longer, our people will be so thoroughly debauched that there will be little worth saving of the nation."

This is a dark picture but it is the effects of their own fanaticism, and for it the advocates of "higher law" are alone responsible. Let them continue this war for a few years longer and the North will present a better field for missionary labors than ever was to be found, even among our slaves at the South.—They are not only ruining the negro but they are destroying many of their own people. Verily is fanaticism reaping its reward.

OUR PROSPECTS.—With the exception of some little causeless panic about the new currency bill, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, it is gratifying to witness the buoyancy of our people, the cheerfulness with which they respond to the late legislation of Congress, and the hopefulness with which they look to the next campaign. We have never witnessed a better spirit than that which now prevails; which may well be regarded as auguring the most happy results. The public confidence is greatly strengthened, and the belief is more than ever prevalent that this year will terminate the war. We were never more confident ourselves, and have an abiding faith that if the great body of the people will devote their energies to sustain the country and its cause, the war will end in a blaze of glory for the South ere the frosts of another winter shall fall upon us. Let all be up and doing, and trust to God for the result.

If the shop-keepers keep up the panic by refusing to take notes over the denomination of five dollars, and sharpers buy them all up business of all kinds must stop until the new issue makes its appearance in April. We have nothing else to do business with but Confederate money, and no business man should refuse the old issues until the new ones make their appearance. Let no one who refuses a ten dollar Confederate note boast of his friendship for the cause, for no sensible man will believe him.

We shall take all Confederate notes offered us, of the old issues, up to the last day of March, regardless of size, and think every business man should do the same, for we must have a circulating medium.

SMALL POX.—We learn that there are several cases of small pox in this city at this time and that the disease is on the increase. This being so would it not be well for the authorities to consider the propriety of establishing a hospital, somewhere outside of the city limits, where all cases could be treated and the patients attended to by nurses provided by the authorities. Certainly there is much danger to be apprehended from the spread of the disease in the city, and we know of no protection against it but in vaccination.

The *Louisville Journal* says many of the Yankee soldiers are afflicted with insanity as the result of exposure. We have thought that nearly the entire people of the North had been crazy for three years past.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

Camp 47th N. C. Troops,
Near Orange C. H., Va., Feb. 20th, '64.

DEAR PROGRESS.—Although nothing of any very great importance has transpired among us since my last letter to you, yet I will see if I can't stir up a little something to write about, and as I can't raise much here I will take some of the home acts as a text, and one which causes the righteous indignation of a soldier to rise to its highest pitch is the result of an election held in Wayne county, not long ago, for tax collector. The contest was between a young man by the name of Wm. Hollowell, formerly a member of this regiment, and who lost a leg in the hard fought battle at Bristow Station last October, and Josiah Smith, a stout, able-bodied young man, who could do very good service in the field. The loyal, patriotic, last dollar and last drop of blood-magistrates of Wayne county, in the magnanimity of their souls, rewarded the soldier Hollowell for his services in the field by voting against him and electing the other man, thus saying, by their votes, that although a man may expose his life and limb to serve his country, as soon as he becomes maimed, or disabled, he is "thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men." Now, as I understand it, Mr. Editor, the crippled man was just as well qualified to fulfill the duties of the office as the other man, and Mr. Smith could have made one more man in the ranks to help drive the enemy back next Spring; but then the fickle dame, Fortune, was not as free of her favors to Mr. Hollowell as she was to Mr. Smith, and that many have had some weight with these doubly distilled loyal magistrates in the casting of their votes. We do not censure the county at large for this act, but if the vote could be taken by our regiment, and especially by Co. A, of which Mr. Hollowell was a member, as to what should be done with those *Squires*, who so patriotically kept another man out of the service when they could have just as easily put him in, *they*, those loyal J. P.'s, would find the cloak of exemption very suddenly thrown from their shoulders and a knapsack, cartridge box, musket and empty haversack resting thereon in its place. You might brag on and preach the genuine loyalty of the Esqs. to us until the sun rose in the West and set in the East, and then we would not believe in it; for the good book tells us "Faith without works is dead," and I assure you we all here think that the faith or rather sense of duty as true patriots is so dead in these men that it will require a special resurrection for them at the day of judgment, or they are everlastingly lost. Of course what I have written is intended to apply only to those who voted against the soldier. To their credit, be it spoken, a few of the magistrates voted for Mr Hollowell. I wish I had a list of the names of them and the others too so that I might append it to this letter.

We are rejoicing again in the advent of Mr. Thompson, who, as usual, came loaded with good things for our boys. He certainly has placed us under very many obligations to him by coming to see us so often, and putting himself to so much trouble on our account. By the way, would'nt it be a good idea for our Legislature to pass a resolution allowing him some remuneration for his services as State agents in the transportation of boxes, &c., to the soldiers.—It takes both time and money, and as he comes at least every two months, it is no inconsiderable item of expense to him. We would like to do the handsome thing in the way of a letter of thanks to our home folks for the multitude of good things they sent us in the boxes—and the utter poverty of the English language to express our feelings, is all that keeps us from it. We will condense the whole by merely saying, we have the satisfaction of knowing that our stomachs are filled, and the good home folks have the satisfaction of knowing that they filled them. I have two or three other texts that would do for a sermon, such as some of Mr. Pollard's remarks in his second year of the war about the valor of N. C. soldiers, and the rascality of the Provost Guard at Orange C. H., in breaking open boxes and stealing the contents that they are put there to take care of.

Private John Tripp, Co. C, 27th N. C. T., died last Tuesday, of pneumonia. His corpse will be taken home to his friends for burial. The health of the brigade generally good. Weather has been intensely cold for a few days past.

Yours truly, HAL.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday says:

We learn from gentleman who arrived here yesterday afternoon, that at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, four companies of Yankee cavalry dashed into Suffolk for the purpose of capturing Capt. Thos. E. Upshaw, of the 18th Va. cavalry, who was at home with his family. They surrounded the house adjoining Capt. Upshaw's, and commenced a search, and before they discovered their mistake, Capt. U. escaped.—They also searched the Central Hotel, but no Confederate soldiers could be found there. Being disappointed they retired very soon to their quarters, two miles below.

There were in town at the time six or eight members of the 18th Virginia cavalry, who left at a double quick, scarcely taking time to bid their friends good-bye.

MORE COTTON BURNED.—The Wilmington *Journal* of Monday says:

About 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon four car loads of cotton, with the cars, were burned at the North-eastern R. R. Depot, Charleston, as they were about to leave for Wilmington. The number of bales burnt is from one hundred and fifty, to one hundred and seventy-five, divided as follows:—Charleston Importing and Exporting Company, H. Colia, President, sixty-seven bales; Bee Company, fifty bales; B. Seixas, about thirty-three bales; DeRossett, Brown & Co., eleven bales; W. T. J. O. Woodward, eleven bales. Out of the four cars only twenty bales were saved.

We shall be happy to receive all that is due us for subscription and advertising, in the currency which some people seem so anxious to depreciate. Just bring it along, you that are troubled to know what to do with it. Printers have no such anxiety as arises from an overflowing treasury.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Well said. Whatever may become of the currency it can never be said that the Printers have ever refused it or acted so as to depreciate it, and like the *Virginian* we say to all who may be indebted to us that we will take Confederate money regardless of date of issue or size of bills.

EAST TENNESSEE — LONGSTREET MOVING.—The Atlanta *Register* of the 21st says:

Private letters from Bristol announce the forward movement of Longstreet. It is said that he passed Knoxville, which is effectually garrisoned by small pox. The number of troops in the place is very small. Our scouts say that Thomas is reinforcing Foster. On yesterday it was reported by Unionists and others, that a fierce conflict had taken place near Knoxville. The fight had continued through two days. On the first day the battle was indecisive; on the second, the Federals were routed. Such are the stories brought in by our scouts. Our readers may judge of their credibility.

On yesterday, two pieces of artillery and three hundred cavalry and infantry came out from Chattanooga and attacked our pickets. Two of these were captured. No other reported losses on either side.

The roads about Dalton are in a horrible condition.

(From the Progress.)

Trip of the Advance.

It is already known that the N. C. steamer Ad-Vance has just returned from a short and successful trip to St. George, Bermuda. A short history of the trip may be acceptable to the public generally, and to the people of North Carolina especially.

The Ad-Vance left her wharf at Wilmington on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at 6 o'clock. About 10 o'clock she got aground on the Lower Slough, where she remained until 4 o'clock, p. m., waiting for the tide. By night she had succeeded in running the "home blockade," by which I mean she had passed out of reach of the military and naval authorities, some of whom came on board for some purpose or another at almost every fort, station, &c.

And now commenced what is generally termed "running the block." The anxiety of all on board, and especially of the officers, may well be imagined. The sea was calm, and it is very pleasant on deck.—Our lights are out, and we glide almost noiselessly along. Every eye is straining out upon the dark bosom of the ocean, and every ear is listening attentively for the voice of the watch at the mast-head.—More steam is crowded on, and away we dart. But one blockader is seen, and that is too far off to occasion the least apprehension, even if we are discovered. Presently two lights are seen far to our right, but whether on shore or on vessels we neither know nor care. By midnight we consider ourselves out of danger, and all "turn in" except those necessary for working and watching the vessel.

The weather remained mild and balmy. We passed several sails each day, to one of which we showed the Confederate flag, but obtained no response. On Tuesday evening, we were near Bermuda, but as we could not go in at night, we tacked about until morning, when a pilot came on board and carried us in.

The Ad-Vance carried out 670 bales of cotton, which were soon rolled out upon the wharf. On Thursday night the cotton was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Comparatively a small quantity was consumed—perhaps 40 or 50 bales burned and injured.

My impressions of Bermuda were favorable. It certainly presents a romantic appearance. But as I only design an account of our trip I will not now speak more of the island.

By Saturday evening we had taken in our return cargo, and just before night we steamed away. We found the ocean rougher than on our outward trip, but still we made good progress until Monday night, when it blew a furious gale. It was well for the writer that he was a "land lubber," and did not know when to get scared. The vessel was eased to about 4 knots an hour; but even at this speed the deck was flooded continually with the briny waters.—The cold was also intense. Truly was the *metal* of both ship and crew tested; and just as truly was it proven *pure*.

With the coming of the day the storm abated some, though the wind still blew strongly, and the waves frequently broke on deck. It became a matter of doubt whether we could make the distance, so as to run through the blockading fleet during the few dark hours after moon down that night—or rather next morning. It was important to do so, as the dark hours were growing fearfully fewer every night. But we succeeded.

And now behold us, without a light on board, the wind, though much abated, still blowing cold and strong, darting along at a speed of nearly 20 miles an hour. Every man at his post—every one looking for what he hopes not to find—a blockader. But we did find, not only one, but seven. We left them upon our right and our left. It were contrary to the human mind not to feel a deep anxiety at such a time; but I do not believe there was a quailing spirit on board. All felt the utmost confidence in the vessel and her officers, and that confidence gave them courage.

And now we are nearly out of reach of the huge monsters lying behind us, not one of which has perceived us. All feel relieved—congratulations are passing—we feel that we are delivered from peril.—But hark! "We are aground! we are aground!" was passed from mouth to mouth. It was too true. There we were, too far from our own forts to be protected by them, and with but an hour of friendly darkness in which to get afloat. Like Joshua, we would then have stopped the sun in his course, not to prolong the light, but the darkness; but we had not his faith and did not try to exercise his power.—On the contrary we went to work and threw a quantity of lead overboard. Still we were aground. The boats had previously been made ready for lowering, and now every one was fixing up his little package of valuables to take with him. But to give up our gallant ship! That touches every heart. Only at the last moment would it be done; but the moments were flying fast. Soon the sun and the blockaders would be upon us with their lights—the former with his warm beams—the latter with his hot flashes. How long we were aground the writer will not presume to say, but he is honest enough to confess, (as he believes all on board would confess,) that to him it *seemed a long time.* Still there were increased exertions to get off. There was no excitement—no blustering hurry—but commands were quietly given and promptly obeyed. A few moments before day the joyful cry of "we are afloat!" was rung from stem to stern through the noble steamer. The relief we all experienced we leave to the imagination of the reader.

We were soon under the friendly guns of Fort Caswell, and that evening came to our wharf at Wilmington; again successfully running the "home blockade." The return cargo of the Ad-Vance consisted mostly of blankets and shoes for our State troops, with merchandize for several firms and individuals. The trip was made, counting from the time when we crossed the bar, in ten days and a half.

To speak of all the officers and crew and passengers, the jokes told, the wit and humor evolved, and the cordiality of all, would consume too much of my time and occupy too much of your space; but I must be permitted to say that in my opinion the service has no more skilful officer and no more perfect gentleman than Capt. Guthrie, a native son of North Carolina, of whom she is justly proud. He is kind, but firm; mild, but decided. The officers under him are worthy of him; but to name one I must name all, and I have already sufficiently trespassed upon your columns.

Hoping soon to give you an account of another successful trip of the Ad-Vance,

I am respectfully, W.

A LADY'S OFFERING TO THE CONFEDERACY.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, presented the following letter from a lady of Charleston, now temporarily residing in Georgia. Its patriotic sentiments suggest their own comments:

I send you by express, to-day, a piece of silver, one of my wedding presents, with the request that you hand it to Mr. Memminger, to be melted and coined into money to strengthen our currency. I have seen it recommended in the newspapers that the ladies of the South should give a portion of their plate to the Government to be coined and used as a basis for our currency, and by that means to render it safer than could be done by any law Congress might pass.—Thinking that the piece of silver will be of more service to our country than to me, I send it, trusting that so many of my countrymen will follow the example that our infant Confederacy may soon rejoice in a sound currency."

"W. D." who left a marriage notice in our Counter

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The mails from the South bring us no additional intelligence from the movements of the enemy in Mississippi. We take the following items from the *Mississippian* of the 19th:

TO THE RESCUE!—NO TIME TO LOSE!

The address of Gov. Watts, which we publish this morning, will, of course, command the attention of our readers, and if the people are not the victims of a deadly inertia, it must meet with a proper response. We are not prepared to believe that the vast horde of able-bodied men now to be found on the soil of Alabama are whipped. The strange apathy and most unaccountable inactivity of a portion of our people can find an explanation only in the failure to comprehend the awful peril impending over them.—Never was there a better time or opportunity to test the metal men are made of. It is clear now that we have to fight or be slaves, and the man now, whatever his position, who is able to wield a weapon and will not do it, evinces a willingness to become the slave of the despised Yankees. Skulkers nor cowards can no longer hide their craven instincts. They must come forth and show themselves *men* and *freemen*, or bear to their graves the brand of infamy. There is now no half-way ground—it is too late to retire from the contest—there is no retreat except in chains and slavery. Already the vandals are knocking at your doors. His hostile guns are heard upon the battlements of your commercial emporium; he will soon be upon you with the torch and the sword, to insult, plunder and destroy. Gov. Watts, in whom we all recognize a man of great sagacity and patriotism, calls the State to arms. We have entirely within our power to whip back the invader; we can literally sweep him from the face of the earth, if we only resolve to do it. The will only is wanting, if the enemy is ever allowed to occupy and control the State.

THE FRONT.

There is little intelligence of a reliable character of the whereabouts of Sherman and his band of Yankee thieves. According to our dispatches from Mobile, official information was received in that city that he occupied Enterprise on Tuesday last. Enterprise is situated on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, seventeen miles below Meridian, and we think there is little doubt of the column moving upon Mobile.

Gen. Polk is at Demopolis with his force, where he was prepared to receive the enemy, if he had not discreetly taken another direction.

The probability is that Mobile will soon be attacked by quite a formidable force, both by land and water, but if the same heroism is displayed there which characterizes the defence of Charleston, the city is safe.

The Mobile *Register* of the 18th makes the following speculations relative to the "situation:"

From the information received up to this hour, it looks as if the first judgment of Gen. Polk, about the destination of the enemy, was correct, and that he is really moving on Mobile. He was certainly at Enterprise on Monday evening, and we have just heard that he has made his appearance at Quitman, ten miles further South. It is, however, the opinion of the last officers and others, who left Meridian and Enterprise, that Sherman's principal force is pushing after Gen. Polk's retiring forces, toward Demopolis. If the Yankee soldiers are not like chameleons, and live on air, it is difficult to see how they can march thirty thousand men, and the horses for their transportation and artillery through so barren a country, and for such a distance. The twenty days' rations which they are said to have started with are exhausted—at least the twenty days are gone. There is nothing on the way down upon which to subsist man or beast. They are said to have had only five hundred wagons, and Lee has destroyed some of these. But if they cannot come on for lack of food, neither can they go back, unless trains come out from Jackson to meet them. If Sherman pushes on to the Bigbee river, or up the country toward Okalona or Columbus, there is corn enough to feed any force, but how he is to live coming this way, passes our comprehension. Still, the fact is that some of his troops are coming this way. A day or two must solve the mystery of his purpose.

Later and fuller information from above relative to the late movements, induces us to believe that Gen. Polk has acted with prudence and energy with the means at his command. The enemy certainly got the start of him, and was in full march before his scattered forces were got in hand. The consequence was very rapid movements and heavy work for our soldiers, causing the usual loss of strength and spirit.—But in saving the public stores and other property, and in getting the railway transportation out of the enemy's reach, there has been displayed extraordinary energy, resulting in complete success. Everything was saved at Meridian, including 2000 bales of Government cotton, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, immense supplies of commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores. In this the General was seconded by the energy and experience of Col. Fleming, the superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, who further succeeded in removing all the moveable property of the road, even the machine shop at Enterprise.

Gen. Sherman is making a very hazardous movement, and one that could be turned to his ruin by prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government. If a reinforcement to Gens. Polk and Maury could be sent to make them strong enough to meet the invader on his march, and defeat him, not only would his whole plan be frustrated and the situation relieved, but his capture or destruction would be complete. This would give a surplus of prisoners and compel Butler to give up to us the 30,000 Confederate soldiers in his custody. Ten thousand additional troops hastened down by the interior line of railways would be enough to accomplish this great result, and to deal the enemy the severest blow of the war.

We take it for granted that the Richmond government and Gen. Johnston are not blind to the dangers of this hostile movement, if left unopposed and unobstructed. It is easier to strike the enemy before he halts and begins to dig and burrow. After that it will take a far heavier force to oust him. But whatever the government does, our duty is plain.—To send off the non-combatants, clear the decks and strip for the fight. Besides our brave garrison of regular troops there is many a man here who can pull a trigger and deal death to the invader in the trenches. And for this work there is no weapon like the double-barreled gun loaded with buckshot. Send off the women and children, and get your arms ready, for in a few days we may have use for them. Let us remember Charleston and emulate her gallant and successful defence. The name of Alabama stands high on the roll of fame in the field. Let her chief city prove herself worthy to share in it.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written the news received leaves little room to doubt that Sherman's whole force is moving this way.

THE GEORGIA PEACE PLATFORM.—The Atlanta *Register* insists that the Congressional Committee have adopted the Peace Platform of that State, which that journal has "persistently illustrated and advocated," in their address to the people of the Confederacy, and quotes the following paragraph from the address to make good its position:

"We only repeat the desire of the people for

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRIS'
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimmings.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRIS'
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRIS'
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRIS'

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you wish to get fits send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. CARRIS

FARM ON FRENCH BROAD, N. C.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED farms on the above river is offered for sale. It contains from sixty to seventy acres of rich bottom land under cultivation, a portion of which is capable of producing from ninety to one hundred bushels of corn to the acre. Seventy acres of well timbered high land. The dwelling, a Gothic cottage, is on a bluff sixty feet above the river, commanding a view of the same, the near and distant mountains, and also, of some of the best cultivated farms in western Carolina. It contains seven rooms, each with a fire place, three dressing rooms, pantry and store room. The kitchen is attached to the cottage. A servants house with four rooms, all with fire places, smoke house and other buildings. Near the dwelling is one of the finest and coldest springs in the mountains, a quarry of excellent rock, and some choice young fruit trees. The church (Episcopal) is within half a mile, and Dunn's Rock Hotel one mile and a half. The location is in the centre of a large and respectable neighborhood. Apply to the Post Master at Dunn's Rock, Transylvania county, N. C.

Feb 25-3t*

COTTON CARDS.

AT THE LAST COUNTY COURT IT WAS ordered that the Executive Committee receive the Cotton Cards intended for the County of Wake, and in pursuance of said order, the Cards have been placed in the hands of M. B. Royster, Esq., Raleigh, for distribution. Sub-Agents will apply to him, get the Cards and supply their districts. NATHAN IVEY,

Feb 25-2t Chm'n Ex. Com.

Confederate copy 2 times.

WANTED,

TO RENT OR BUY A COMFORTABLE FAMILY residence in this City for a small family. Apply at Progress Office. Feb 25-1t

WANTED,

A WIFE BY A MAN OF GOOD STANDING AND well recommended. For further particulars address "KEY BOX," Company Shops, N. C.

Feb 25-4t

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM the subscriber in Alamance county, upon the 11th of February, a negro boy named RUFF. Said boy is about 23 or 24 years old, black complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high and weighs 180 or 190 pounds. The end of the little finger of his left hand injured, being permanently crooked. He has two suits of clothes, one gray homespun coat, and the other darker. His shoes are newly bottomed. My impression is that he is making his way to the enemy. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get him.

SAML. H. TURRENTINE,
Saxapahaw, N. C.

Feb. 23, 1864. Feb 25-3t*

Observer copy 4 times and send bill to Mr. T.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING qualified at February term, 1864, of Wake County Court duly appointed and qualified as administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands of every kind against his said estate to him for payment duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also given that as administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, Samuel D. Morgan, dec'd, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in boxes and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, household and kitchen furniture and other articles on a credit of twelve months. Bond with approved securities will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold; and at the same time and place I shall offer for hire a number of negro slaves of my said intestate until the 25th of December next. Bond with approved securities will be required of the hirer.

WILLIAM LAWS.

Feb. 18, 1864. Feb 25-3t

NORTH CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1864. Alley King and others *vs.* John King, Executor of Samuel Vines, Sr. and others. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Taylor and wife Betsy, Jacob Horn and wife Polly, Sam Vines, W. R. Horn, Benj. Debose and wife Sarah, and Jacob Horn as guardian to Samuel Horn, an infant, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina *Standard*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to appear and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, or judgment pro *confesso* will be granted against them.

G. A. DANCY, c. c. c.

Feb. 23, 1864. Feb 25-6w

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX

Feb. 23, 1864. Feb 25-3w

A TRADE TO SUIT.—I WISH TO BUY A good farm, and prefer the Eastern part of the State, provided the tract can be examined. I will purchase in any healthy locality. The land must be good. I will pay one-third or one-half in provisions and the balance in cash. Persons wishing to make such a trade will describe the land, give the price, and address me at St. Lawrence, Chatham county.

Feb. 15, 1864. Feb 25-10*

STOLEN.—ON THE NIGHT OF 11TH inst., a black mare, good sized star in forehead, 7 years old, blind in left eye and not sound in right, one hind foot white, and had old shoes on when stolen. I will pay $25 reward for her delivery to me or confinement so that I can get her. Address

C. MARCOM,
Morrisville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1864. Feb 25-3t

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL AT THE COURT House door in the town of Pittsboro', a likely negro man aged 26, for cash, on Wednesday, 2d day of March next.

JOHN MANNING, JR., Ag't.

Feb. 22, 1864. Feb 25-4d

RECRUITS WANTED.—A FEW MORE recruits can be received in Capt. Galloway's company if application be made immediately in person. This company is organized under a special order from the Secretary of War for local defence, Salisbury, N. C. This company will never be ordered to the field. Those wishing to join must make application immediately to Capt. Galloway, commanding post, Salisbury, N. C., or to me.

W. R. SNEAD,
Recruiting officer.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 22, 1864. Feb 25-3t

IRON FOR BACON.—I HAVE GENUINE Swedes iron that I will exchange with farmers for good sound dry bacon round for round. It is in whole bars of 150 to 175 lbs. each and no fixtures for cutting. Those who don't want a whole bar had better club with their neighbors. Store open on Friday of each week.

W. H. AVERA.

Smithfield, N. C.

Feb. 22, 1864. Feb 25-3t*

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that during the present year I will do work in my blacksmith shop for the wives of soldiers in the service, free of charge. WILLIAM JINKS.

Wake Co., Feb. 15, 1864. Feb 25-1t

ANNUAL MEETING.

[illegible] OF THE STOCK-